Steamboats and Railroads.

Medical.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES GRIDLEY, esq., No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the third day of December, 1856.
d31 law6mW ROBERT RUSSELL, Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RASCHE, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James Gridley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth day of July, 1856. GESCHE RASCHE, Administratrix, &c.
jy16 law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGOS LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated the seventh day of October, 1856. BARTOLOME BLANCO, SALVADOR CHAPPELL, Executors.
o8 law6mW

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1856.
o15 law6mW FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 56 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1856.
n5 law6m.W MARGARET COOPER, Administratrix.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of KINGS.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WARREN BEMAN and HENRY J. HARRINGTON.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 61 Wall street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1856.
d3 law6wWed R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against JAMES MORSS, defendant.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made on the 18th day of December, instant, I, the subscriber, as Referee appointed for that purpose, shall sell at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain bond and mortgage executed by William H. Clarke to James Woodruff, each bearing date the 20th day of March, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Ontario County on the 27th day of March, 1855, at [illegible] m. in Liber 55 of mortgages at folio 240. Said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said James Woodruff to Zadock Pratt, and by said Zadock Pratt to James Morss, and by said James Morss to the plaintiff.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 22, 1856. CHARLES C. NOTT, Referee.
J. N. WHITING, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE undersigned having, by an order of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated December 12, 1855, been appointed Receiver of the Property and Effects of the late firm of WILLIAM COOK & Co., said firm having been composed of WILLIAM COOK, STEPHEN KIDDER and ROSWELL HOVEY,
All persons having claims against said firm of WILLIAM COOK & Co., are requested to present the same to the subscriber, at No. 27 Courtlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1857. HARLOW ROYS.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICOLL SANFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 62 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1856.
s24 law6mW LOUISA E. SANFORD, Administratrix.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SONG OF THE BORDER RUFFIAN.

"*Free Society! We sicken at the name.*"—*Alabama Paper.*

AMERICA the Land of Liberty?
I tell you what!—I 'll put a chunk of lead
Inside your brain if you say that to me;
I 'll raise your scu'l top for you off your head.
America 's the land of Slavery now—
To Slavery 's cause the North we mean to win;
And if what I assert you won't allow,
I 'll rip you open uppards to the chin.

There 's some men here as I have got to shoot,
There 's some men here as I have got to stick,
Let any on you jest my words dispute,
I 'll put this bowie knife into him slick.
Wherever our star-spangled banner waves,
And our proud stripes eternity defies,
We 'll buy, and sell and whip, and braad our slaves;
Object to that, and I'll black both your eyes.

Not only niggers, but them darned mean whites,
To servitude who stoops theirselves to lower,
Mind!—or I'll drill a peep-hole through your lights.
Yes, Sir-ree, we 'll make slaves on all the poor.
Sich critters as that beggar, 'tother day,
That waiter-feller for his sarse that got
What he desarved—and some on you too may—
The base, degraded, brutal wretch was shot.

Them as descends a servant's place to take,
The treatment of a servant must expect;
If any man has a remark to make,
This here is loaded, let him recollect.
I'd make all airth slave soil. You disagree?
Mind, I was never known to miss my aim,
I loves the land of slaves, but as to free
Society, I sickens at the name. [Punch.

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.
LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 27, 1856.

The weather, which has been severely cold for a week or two, has modified slightly, and from being intensely cold it has become mildly muddy. Last night and this morning it has drizzled, and the ice on the Kaw exhibits symptoms of rottenness and disruption. Christmas was celebrated in Lawrence, I believe, with proper respect and sufficient burning of gunpowder. Beside the meeting to institute a University, there was a display of the volunteer military force—that is, the military company in Lawrence; for the Free-State volunteer force, at the present writing, is in about as "unorganized a condition" as Gov. Shannon reported the Territorial militia to be about a year ago. Should we have more wars and rumors of wars, there would require to be a fresh organization and a new coinage of military dignities.

But the most interesting event of the "Christmas holidays" was a party given to the convicted Free-State prisoners at Lecompton. These twenty-one sufferers in the Kansas cause are beginning to have a better time of it now that they are convicted. As an instance of this, we have the rather unprecedented occurrence of convicts invited to and attending parties. This opens up a new feature in criminal jurisprudence, and certainly was never contemplated by the bogus Legislature. If this is to be regarded as precedent, and there is to be any guaranty of its continuance, there will be fun in felony in Kansas. From being treated with almost unheard-of brutality to being permitted thus to enjoy themselves on parole of honor, is certainly a very striking change; and they who suffered even while there was no writ nor indictment against them, and who realize the benefits of a kind and considerate policy, after having been declared guilty of the most heinous crimes, can speculate on the changing disposition of the powers that be, and the funny inconsistencies of Kansas justice. Mr. Hampton, keeper of the convicts, accompanied them to Lawrence, but that, of course, was merely a form. The convicts were generally in good spirits. They had hopes in promises made to them through Mr. Hampton (who is a strong Geary man) that they would soon be released. This person has told them to have implicit confidence in the Governor, and all would soon be right.

While we cannot but rejoice at the considerate and humane treatment now received by these Free-State men, neither can we blind ourselves to the inconsistent policy of which they have been the victims. If they were really the convicts the law of the Territory at present recognizes them as being, the interference of the Executive in their favor would be as reprehensible as it is an irregular exercise of power not legitimately delegated to him. He would, indeed, appear to be really a monarch—one sustained in the exercise of most unheard-of powers in a Republican Government. He has thus quietly absorbed the functions of the Judiciary and made it a plaything, and has even proposed to sway the Legislature to a policy directly hostile to that from which they derived their usurped authority. Gov. Geary will learn, I am inclined to think, in some two weeks, that neither his authority, nor that of the Executive, even if it was to back him in the effort, could have the slightest effect on the bogus Legislature.

Unluckily, all of the Free-State prisoners are not at Lecompton, and those who are not do not fare so well. It would be in bad taste to be splenetic at the Governor's good treatment of these prisoners. I think it is the first sincere indication of a change of policy. It will not do to regard it as the continuation of a fixed policy. Gov. Geary had these men arrested by the dragoons at his own instance. Under his own authority he held them until writs and indictments could be fabricated against them. He turned them over to the tender mercies of Titus's militia, and permitted them to be dragged through all the violent irregularities of Lecompte's Court, and at none of these judicial eccentricities did he interfere. The First District Court of the United States for Kansas has been made to cut a very sorry figure. First to be set to work on prisoners provided by the Executive, permitted to convict them with all the solemnity of judicial forms, and then to have all its labors set at naught by Executive interference.

The prisoners in question are worthy of the Governor's interference in their behoof. Should he, according to promise, get them set at liberty, it would be an act more of justice than of magnanimity, for they were as worthy of his consideration the day he caused them to be arrested as they can be to-day.

As a striking offset to this, I have to record a new and startling feature in Kansas affairs. In my last I mentioned the conviction of a Pro-Slavery man named Cushing, for murdering another Pro-Slavery man. He has been sentenced for twenty years in the Penitentiary, or in lieu of it, the chain gang. In pursuance of his sentence he actually wears the "chain and ball," which has been affixed to his person. Thus, under the present dispensation, begins this exercise of ignominy, and its victim being a Pro-Slavery man is prophetic.

The Pro-Slavery men of the Territory can have little sympathy in the case of Cushing, but affairs are reaching a significant point which they are too shrewd not to observe. Gov. Geary has almost committed the unpardonable sin with them. It is clearly evident that something must be done or they will lose ground. The mutterings of the Pro-Slavery thunder are not loud, but deep, and will break with more noise at the Pro-Slavery Convention to be holden on the 10th of next month.

Several fellows have been prowling about over in the Delaware Reserve, opposite to this, on the pretense of hunting runaway negroes. I met one of these worthies last night under odd circumstances. I had been belated by a toilsome walk along the bank of the Stranger, seeking a ford. Rains above had swelled the stream and burst up the ice, which was whirling down on its swollen surface, and, after vainly searching for a canoe, I had to strip and cross at a rocky ford where the water was breast high, bearing my clothes overhead. Fatigued, I was still some six miles from Lawrence when the twilight came on. I was pursuing an Indian trail through the Reserve, when I observed a horseman riding toward me. There was something in his manner, as he approached, that made me uncertain whether he was a highwayman or a Border Ruffian; I did not suspect that he was merely a negro kidnapper. When about twenty paces off he swung round his rifle in an easy way which placed it more convenient for use. Such demonstrations not being strictly "according to Gunter," I unbuttoned my coat and placed my hand on the hilt of my revolver. I was not required to do more. He rode within two rods of me, which it was necessary that he should do in order to see my face, and to show me that, beside his rifle, he had a bowie-knife and pistols. I bowed, when, without returning my salute, he wheeled and trotted off.

Stepping for a few minutes at the house of an intelligent Indian not far off, I learned that this and another fellow had been prowling about for a day or so, under pretense of hunting runaway negroes. They had inquired particularly after the Cherokee runaway, half Indian, half negro, whose adventures I narrated in a recent letter, and who, it appears, had been over there a few days ago. They appear to have obtained track of him, and no doubt expect to make a speculation on his capture and sale. He is a desperate fellow, however, and armed, and they had better take care. Being a pedestrian and late, my attentive friend with the rifle no doubt thought I was the man he was in search of, until near enough to see my face.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY. By the Rev. JAMES BALMES. Translated from the Spanish by HENRY F. BROWNSON, M. A. 2 vols. 12mo. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

The author of this work was one of the most eminent philosophical writers in the modern Catholic Church. Born in Catalonia in the year 1810, he enjoyed the most ample opportunities for a thorough early education which were at that time accessible in Spain. His thirst for learning, which became more intense as he grew older, was a passion with him from boyhood. At the age of twenty-two he had mastered the contents of an extraordinary number of volumes, had learned the French language, and had attained even a greater proficiency in the Latin than in his native tongue. His acquisitions in theology and philosophy were on a proportional scale. He soon commenced his career as an author, devoting himself mainly to historical and political subjects. During the agitations which made his country the prey of civil strife, he pursued a moderate and conciliatory course, and was regarded as the champion of the policy which aimed at "the reconciliation of the past and the future, of authority and liberty, of monarchy and representative government." But his public labors were destined to be of comparatively short duration. It was scarcely eight years from the time of his first appearance as a writer, when he was cut off in the flower of his age. He died in 1849, leaving behind him a reputation for genius, learning and philosophic depth, in which he has few equals among living Catholic authors.

The work, now presented for the first time in an English dress, by Mr. H. T. Brownson, is regarded as the master-piece of the author, and has been pronounced by one of the most learned authorities on the subject, "the greatest work, taken as a whole, that has been published on the foundations of philosophy in the nineteenth century." It is devoted to the investigation of the conditions of knowledge and the origin and validity of the primary intuitions and ideas of the human mind. Starting from the intuition of extension and the idea of being, it deduces all objective sensibility from the former, and the pure intellectual order in what relates to indeterminate ideas from the latter. Thus from the idea of being, proceed the ideas of identity, unity, number, duration, the finite and infinite, the necessary and contingent, substance and accident, cause and effect, and other categories of a similar character. In the subjective order, the author follows Cousin in the division of the facts of consciousness into sensibility (including sentiment as well as sensation), intelligence, and will. Extension, considered in its pure ideal character, thus forms the basis of geometry, and in relation with human sensibility, gives rise to the natural sciences, which have the corporeal universe for their object. Intelligence produces the sciences of ideology and psychology, and the will gives birth to the moral sciences. In the course of his inquiries, Balmes submits the theories of Locke, Condillac, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Spinoza to a rigid critical analysis, and suggests views of great interest to the student of philosophical speculations. The work is introduced with an elaborate essay by the father of the translator, Dr. O. A. Brownson, who remarks that "it is admirably adapted to the present state of the English and American mind, and admirably fitted to prepare the way for the elaboration of a positive philosophy worthy of the name. We had nothing in the English to compare with it, and it is far better adapted to the English and American genius than the misty speculations we are importing and attempting to naturalize from Germany." Without assenting to the justice of this comparative estimate, we believe that the work of Balmes may serve a valuable purpose in supplying the defects of the German writers alluded to, and in furnishing critical suggestions in regard to their statements, which, in the absence of a complete and definite system, may prove an aid and not a hinderance in the pursuit of truth. Balmes exhibits an uncommonly fair mind in the discussion of the opinions which he controverts. He never misrepresents the doctrines of his opponents, although he deduces conclusions from their premises of which they would disclaim the legitimacy. He shows a rare talent for analysis, an exemplary patience in seeking for the first elements of the facts of consciousness, and an imperturbable good temper in discussing the errors which he attempts to correct. Although a devoted adherent of the Catholic Church, the point of view from which he regards the subjects of his treatise is above the plane of theological differences. He may, accordingly, be consulted with satisfaction by the general student of philosophy, and the appearance of his work in an English translation must be deemed a significant event in the philosophical literature of our country.

We have not had an opportunity of examining the original work, but we can scarcely hesitate to rely upon the intrinsic character of the translation for its fidelity both to the spirit and the language of the writer. It shows a great familiarity with the nomenclature of modern philosophy, a nice sense of the force of discriminating terms, and is clothed in a masculine and expressive diction.

POEMS. By ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS. Illustrated by American Artists. 8vo., pp. 420. D. Appleton & Co.

The contents of this volume, although comprising several new pieces from the productive pen of the authoress, bear no traces of affinity with any of the popular schools of recent English poetry. She gives no sign of the idolatrous devotion to Shelley, or Keats, or Tennyson, or Browning, which furnishes inspiration to such a host of imitators. Her taste has been formed by the study of earlier models, among whom Byron, Scott, and Bryant hold a conspicuous place. Hence she attempts no displays of spasmodic strength. Her style is often impassioned and intense, but rarely passes over the bounds of natural and refined feeling. She possesses a singular facility of versification, and is sometimes tempted to sacrifice vigor to smoothness. She is always more addicted to description than to reflection, although her favorite themes are drawn from the world of emotion rather than from external nature. The mysteries of the inner life, as revealed in the universal experience of humanity, are the topics on which she dwells with the greatest fondness. The vast field of outward impressions, the world of visible forms and colors, the shapes and sounds and sights by which the universe appeals to the imagination of the poet, play but a subordinate part in this volume, compared with the attraction of mental states and passional experiences. The writer, however, does not belong to the moping melancholy class of poets who love to devour their own hearts in private, and set the process to music for the public. In spite of the numerous sonnets which might be supposed to have a personal bearing, it is the delineation of human emotions, instead of egotistic self-revelations, which forms the essential characteristic of most of these poems. Such a tendency to introspection, rather than to pictures of outward nature, must prove an obstacle to general popularity. It needs the surroundings of the visible universe to redeem the representations of inward experience from the fatal taint of monotony. Profound as are the general sympathies with every exercise of human passion, we delight in the description of scenes and actions in which our own inner history is reproduced, rather than of the emotions which gave the first impulse to its development. With these drawbacks to the success of the present volume, it is entitled to commendation for its frequent vigor of delineation, its finish and propriety of diction, and its depth and earnestness of feeling. The narrative portions are drawn in vivid colors, but without affected or superfluous intensity. In the "Sonnets from the Italian," there are certain strains which might suggest to the reader in a mood for comparison a shadowy resemblance to Mrs. Browning's "Portuguese Sonnets," but, we think, they were originally published before the appearance of those remarkable poems. Mrs. Lewis has enjoyed the aid of several eminent American artists in the illustration of this edition of her collective writings. It is richly embellished with engravings from designs by Huntington, Darley, Richards, Brown, Chappel and others, and a portrait of the authoress by Elliott.

The American Church Monthly is the title of a new Episcopal journal under the editorial management and control of the Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, with the regular contributions of HUGH DAVEY EVANS, LL.D., the former editor of *The True Catholic*, which paper "has been bought in and taken as the bottom" of the new enterprise. Mr. Hudson makes his bow to the public in a characteristic and singularly racy address chalking out the plan of his future proceedings, and most explicitly advising the public of what they may expect in doctrine and purpose from the young adventurer. He goes for the whole Church, with its present freedom and variety of membership—the issues which of late years have been so hotly disputed between the two main parties of the Church will not make a prominent feature in his pages—grave questions of interest to all American Christians of whatsoever sect or name, he thinks, may be discussed "without ripping or thorning each other's sides"—in regard to our civil and religious institutions, the journal "will aim to be, and thinks it knows how to be, at once truly progressive and truly conservative"—and in general, it will attempt to devote "the hilarities of thought" to worthy ends, allowing "grave things and things juicy, hard thinkings and thinkings not hard, the enlivening of wit and humor, and all the proper stimulants and exhilarants of the mind to chase each other through its pages." The contents of this number are mostly of a substantial character, including articles on "Ecclesiastical Polity," "Polygamy," and "Inspiration," beside the usual editorial notices. As far as the influence of Mr. Hudson shall be visible in the pages of this journal, it will be safe to predict that they will be original and spicy, marked by bold thought and vehement expression, sometimes bitter, but never insipid; genial, gay, and ecclesiastical at once. We should like to inquire, by the by, of such a devotee of the "wells of English undefiled" as the learned Editor, whether he finds the phrase "in this connection" among his favorite Elizabethan writers, or whether it is to be ascribed to his Yankee partialities. (Published by E. P. Allen.)

Among the charming gift-books of the season, the pocket edition of LONGFELLOW'S *Poems*, complete in two volumes, published by Ticknor & Fields, will not be overlooked by the purchaser who knows how to distinguish sterling gold from tinsel. It contains all the poetical productions of our sweet American singer, from "Voices of the Night" to "Hiawatha"—it is embellished with an excellent engraving of his portrait by Lawrence—and in typographical execution is of a character that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who buy books for the sake of reading them. Without extravagant ornamentation, it is issued in a style of simple elegance, on good substantial paper and clear type. It forms a suitable companion to the recent edition of Tennyson, with which it is uniform, and the three volumes together make a valuable little library of choice poetry.

The School-Fellow (Vol. 8. Dix & Edwards). The great success of this juvenile periodical is a proof that the best writers in other departments may well devote their pens to the production of literature for the young. Some of the most poetical of our poets and the most genial of our prose writers have contributed to the work during the past year, and given it a permanent value by their characteristic and happy efforts. With the rich variety that is found in its pages, they bear the prevailing stamp of vivacity, descriptive beauty and force, sympathy with all "budding promises," and a pure and refined spirit of morality. The illustrations of the volume are appropriate and in good taste, as well as often highly amusing. We are sure that we shall receive the thanks of both old and young in every family which forms a more intimate acquaintance with "The School-Fellow" from our hearty commendation.

Woodworth's Youths' Cabinet (Vols. 1 and 2. New Series. D. Austin Woodworth). An interesting feature of this favorite periodical for the last twelvemonth is the editor's account of passages in his European travels, which furnish materials for several articles. The same source is to be drawn on during the current year, as we infer from an agreeable description of a "Visit to Versailles" in the January number. Beside the numerous contributions of the editor himself, who is almost proverbial for his tact and ingenuity as a writer for the young, the "Cabinet" is enriched with an attractive miscellany from various pens, including a wide correspondence from juvenile "sympathizers" in every part of the country. The arrangements announced in the prospectus promise a good volume for the current year.

The Phrenological Journal and the *Water Cure Journal* (Fowler & Wells,) commence the year with undiminished zeal in the cause of physiological and medical reform. In a shape well adapted for popular reading, they present to the public the latest results of the specialties to which they are devoted, together with a great variety of practical suggestions, curious facts, and frank discussions on the economy of society and the cultivation of the individual. The principles of temperance and of obedience to natural laws which they inculcate, cannot be too urgently pressed upon the attention of the public, and the manner in which these journals engage in the work, is suited to make a favorable impression both on the head and heart of the community.

Robert Merry's Museum, judging from the volume of 1856, just completed, well sustains its popular reputation as an attractive periodical for young people. Its pages present a great variety of matter which appears to have been prepared with diligence and good judgment. (J. N. Stearns & Co.)

The admirable library edition of *The British Essayists*, published by Little, Brown & Co., has reached the thirty-first volume, comprising in its recent issues "The Idler," "The Mirror," "The Lounger," and "The Connoisseur." It is sold in this city by Ivison & Phinney.

GOVERNOR KING'S HOME.—*The Long Island Farmer*, published at Jamaica, says:

"The Governor elect closed his dwelling in this village on Saturday, and departed for Albany. Mr. King's absence for two years from our midst will be noted and felt. He has always resided in Jamaica upon his paternal estate, and in every way identified himself with the growth and prosperity of this village. His counsel was sought and his means were contributed in every way to advance the interests of his native town. He interested himself especially in the educational concerns. Union Hall Academy, the Common Schools, and latterly the Public School, all received a large share of his attention and encouragement. Whatever was calculated for the public welfare was sure of his co-operation, and private demands upon his advice and assistance scarcely, if ever, met a denial.

"On all sides we hear regrets expressed that he will be absent for the next two years, and when he returns to his home he will be welcomed by all his old friends and fellow-citizens, who reluctantly part with him for a season, even to fill the office of Governor of this great State."

SUCCESS OF THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1856.

A circular is about being issued from the United States Patent Office by Commissioner Mason, under the special direction of D. J. Browne, esq., which will be sent to the different State Agricultural Societies in the United States, accompanied by a parcel of the Chinese sugar-cane seed, raised under the supervision of the above-named office, sufficient to cultivate sixteen acres, with the view of extending the culture of this plant in the several States. I have been kindly favored with an advance copy of the circular referred to for publication in THE TRIBUNE. It is a subject of the highest importance to the people of the United States, especially those of the Northern portion of the Union, and for this reason I make no apology for quoting largely. The Commissioner says:

"If consistent with the regulations of your Society, you will oblige me by putting it into such hands for cultivation as will be likely to keep the seed pure and unmixed with broom-corn, Guinea corn, or other plants that would be liable to mix or hybridize, and return one half of the product to your Society, for subsequent distribution. I think it would be proper to obtain a written obligation from each of the parties thus receiving the seeds.

"This new plant seems to be destined to take an important position among our economical products. Its seeds were sent some six years ago from the North of China, by M. de Montigny to the Geographical Society of Paris. From a cursory examination of a small field of it, growing at Verrières in France, in the Autumn of 1854, Mr. D. J. Browne, then on a mission from this office for collecting agricultural information and products, was led to infer that, from the peculiarity of the climate in which it was growing and its resemblance to Indian corn it would flourish in any region wherever that plant would thrive. From this source he obtained some 200 pounds of the seed, which was distributed in small packages by this Office among Members of Congress, with the view of experimenting with it in all parts of the Union, and thereby ascertaining its adaptation to the soil and climate, and its economical value in the United States. In numerous instances the results proved highly satisfactory, as it attained the hight of twelve or fifteen feet as far north as St. Paul, Minnesota, and matured its seeds at various points in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The following year, while in France on a similar mission as above, Mr. Browne obtained several bushels of the seed of this plant, grown from that reputed to have been brought from South Africa by Mr. Leonard Wray of London, and which has since proved to be identical with that obtained in 1854.

"There appears to be a doubt among many in Europe, as well as in this country, as to the true botanical name of this plant. M. Louis Vilmorin, a scientific cultivator of Paris, provisionally gave it the name of *Holcus saccharatus*, which had previously been applied to the common broom-corn, if not to other species, or at least varieties, of some allied plant. He also conjectured that it might be the *Sorghum vulgare* (Andropogon sorghum of others), and thought that it might comprehend a variety, as well as *Andropogon cafra bicolor*, etc., of Kunth. Mr. Wray, who has devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of this plant, with the view of extracting sugar from its juice, at Cape Natal and other places, states that, in the south east part of Caffraria, there are at least fifteen varieties of it, some of them growing to a hight of twelve and fifteen feet, with stems as thick as those of the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinale*). M. Vilmorin also says that, in a collection of seeds sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1840, by M. d'Abadie, there were thirty kinds of sorghum, among the growth of which he recognized several plants having stems of a saccharine flavor. Others are of the opinion that the common broom-corn (*Holcus saccharatus*), the chocolate or Guinea-corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), and the Chinese sugar cane (*Sorghum saccharatum*), all of which contain more or less saccharine matter, belong to the same species, but are variations caused by differences of soil and climate, or by a disposition to sport after the manner of Indian corn, and other plants under cultivation. The Chinese sugar-cane differs from the others, in containing a far larger proportion of juice, and consequently is more valuable for fodder and other economical uses.

"In 1766 a plant analogous to the one in question was experimented upon at Florence, in Italy, by Pietro Arduino, for the extraction of sugar; yet it must have been of a different variety, as he describes its seeds as of a clear, brown color, while those of the Chinese sugar-cane are of a shining jet black, and in appearance identical with those of the Sorghum vulgare of the old collections.

"DESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF ITS GROWTH.

"The Chinese sugar-cane, when cultivated on ordinary land in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom-corn, grows to a hight of from eight to sixteen feet, while in Europe it does not attain more than half this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom or down, having leaves somewhat flexuous, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in its form. Where cultivated in hills, containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical pinnacle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing into violet shades, and finally into dark purple, at maturity. In France, and in the central and northern sections of the United States, it has thus far proved an annual; but from observations made by M. Vilmorin, as well as some experiments in our Southern States, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fullness of the lower part of the stalks in Autumn, by protecting them during the Winter, they would produce new plants the following Spring. It stands drouth far better than Indian corn, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the pannicles appear, but not in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and been removed, when the season is sufficiently warm and long, new pannicles will shoot out at the topmost joints one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each pannicle is at least a gill.

"CULTIVATION.

"Since its introduction into this country, the Chinese sugar-cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom-corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It does not succeed so well, however, when sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than one half of its usual hight. If the seeds are planted in May, in the Middle States, or still earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the pannicles appear which would be green and succulent, like young Indian corn, and the other a month or two later, at the time or before the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States, where the season is too short and cool to ripen the seeds in the open air, the cultivator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from regions further south. If it were important for him to raise his own seed, he could start the plants under glass in the Spring, and remove them to the field or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. Two quarts of seed are found to be sufficient to plant an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be planted in rows or drills three feet apart, with the plant from ten to twelve inches asunder; but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or more seeds to each, four or five feet apart in one direction and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of a season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Any suckers or superfluous shoots which may spring up should be removed. The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge or fall to the ground by the excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the pannicles, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure, airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the pannicles would appear, and the second as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked and cured like the tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45 deg. or 50 deg. F., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected into shocks, or stowed in a mass for fodder in sheds or barns, in a succulent state, where they will keep without injury, if desired, until Spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

"*Precaution.*—Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom-corn, as it hybridizes, or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing."

Specimens of the sugar and molasses produced from this cane in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and other Northern States, and numerous letters attesting its great value, have reached this city.

The Boston Journal reports Antioch College, Ohio, of which Horace Mann is President, as being in a flourishing condition, and fast rising above financial difficulties. The experiment of admitting female students is a great success. It has been found that the female students actually diminish the labor of the teachers.